THE WAR.

Another Treacherous Massacre by the Turks in Bosnia.

PRECAUTIONS ON THE DARDANELLES

The Czar Dissatisfied with the Slowness of the Campaign.

SKIRMISHING ON THE DANUBE.

The Russian Story of Batoum-The Question of Ardahan.

GLADSTONE IN BIRMINGHAM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 1, 1877. The Turks have evidently made up their minds to return to the good old Moslem hand

of butchering their defenceless enemies and have made a fair beginning in Bosnia. The story sent by the HERALD correspondent of the massacre of the returning Bosnian refugees will do a great deal to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone in his crusade against the Turkish policy of the Disraeli Cabinet.

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN BOSNIA.

The HERALD correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs that a number of the Bosnian refugees in Servia, confiding in the Turkish promise of an amnesty have crowded the frontier in the hope of once more returning to their homes. As soon as they made their appearance on the frontier of their native province, however, they were seized by the Turks and driven to Derbend. Here they were thrown into a dungeon and nine of the unfortunate men who had placed faith in Turkish promises, notwithstanding past experience, were murdered in cold blood. This atrocious massacre has produced a profound sensation and spread terror throughout Bosnia. Fears of a general massacre are naturally entertained. and numerous applications have been made by the Christians to the Turkish officials, but the latter turn a deaf ear to their entreaties, and refuse them protection. The rayahs, despairing of obtaining justice or security for their lives and property from the Turks, are making up their minds to once more seek redress by arms. The population is arming as fast as circumstances will permit, and are looking to Russia for help.

THE CZAR DISSATISFIED.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that it is announced from Warsaw that the Czar is irritated at the slowness manifested in the conduct of the campaign and the bad nourishment supplied to the troops. He has ordered the mobilization of three more divisions for the Caucasus, where the Circassian insurrection is a source of some anxiety. A convoy of munitions of war for the Russians has been seized by the Austrian authorities at Lemberg, in Galicia.

SKIRMISHING ON THE DANCER. From Rustchuk the HERALD correspondent an-

nounces that the so-called bombardment of that place, which was recently reported, was a mere joke. A few shells only were exchanged, those of the Russians falling short into the river. The Cossacks are patrolling the northern shore of the Danube in that neighborprevations of hold marauders who have been a source of no small annoyance to the Russians. The Circassians, with their customary dash, are continually crossing the river to the Roumanian side. for purposes of pillage, and return with prisoners and booty. The fire is occasionally renewed at Turtukal. It is asserted there, the correspondent adds, that during the bombardment of Widdin the the Roumanians shelled the hospital, killing two

A despatch from Plociesti says:-"Though the rains have ceased the Dannbe is so high, owing to the melting of the snows in the mountains near its source, that an inundation is feared near Oltenitza, which would oblige the Russians to remove their batteries there."

Some bashi-bazouks crossed the Danube between Kalarack and the Jalomitza. They captured fourteen Roumanian militiamen and cut off the calves A Belgrade despatch says:-It is rumored that

the Roumanians are bombarding Adakalesi, the casemates of which are under water. FIRING ON THE BRIVISH.

A telegram from Bucharest says a steam tug at Fiamanda, British property and nying the British flag, was sunk by order of the Pussian commanding officer. Consul Mansfield has addressed a note to the Roumanian gov-

ernment requesting an explanation. PRECAUTIONS IN THE DARDANELLES. The HERALD correspondent at Pera telegraphs as follows:--"Hitherto ships have been allowed to enter the Dardanelles after sunset, although obliged

to lie to until morning. Orders are now issued. however, prohibiting all approach to the straits after sunset, thus compelling vessels to remain in the open water until sunrise. Torpedoes have recently been placed in the straits, and others will shortly be laid in the haroor of Smyrna."

LOOKING AFTER THE BONDS.

Mr. Foster has been charged by the British government to negotiate with the holders of Turkish bonds, which are issued on the security of the Egyptian tribute. He left for the East yesterday, going by way of Marseilles.

THE RUSSIAN STORT OF BATOUM

An official despatch received in St. Petersburg from the army of the Caucasus, dated May 29, says :- "On Monday General Oklobshio, commanding the opera tions against Batoum, ordered his advance guard to the left bank of the River Kintrisch to carry th Sameba Heights on the left of the Turkish line, The enterprise was accomplished. Meantime a de-tachment ascended Kintrisch, and after great difficulty established a position about four miles from Khat meant, thus cutting communication between Batoum and the population of the Kabeleti district. The Russian loss in both enterprises was four killed and

A despatch from Erzeroum says:-All is quiet at Heavy rains continue, preventing operations. THE PLOODS IN ROUMANIA.

According to intelligence from Bucharest, the rail. way line between Adjud and Marraschetti has been

suspended for an indefinite time. The troops are obliged to slight and proceed on foot to the third station eastward from Ploiesti. The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the Czar asking under the circumstances he will postpone his visit. Meanwhile, however, everything s ordered to be in readiness for his reception on June 6. The bealth of the troops is still good on the whole, but they are beginning to be affected by the veather. A brigade which passed through Plotesti to-day was followed by a long train of sick soldiers. It is stated in Vienna that three army corps have been unable to take up strategic positions because of the floods. It is announced from Widdin, however, that the Danube is falling.

A Bucharest despatch has the following:-"It is un derstood that a small detached column, under selected officers, and having widely, outlying objections, will form part of the Russian scheme of operations after crossing the Danube."

THE QUESTION OF ARDAHAN. A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Turkish

government's announcement of the recapture of Arlahan is regarded here as untrue, because telegrams from Tiflis, dated to-day, mention no such evenj.

A Constantinople despatch, dated Thursday evening, says the Porte has not yet received official confirma-tion of the recapture of Ardahan from the General commanding in Armenia.

There is to be no end to the contradictions, it seems, in the case of this town. The Turkish Foreign Minister has telegraphed the Porte's representatives abroad as follows: - "Ardahan, which was recently occupied by the Russians, has been recaptured by the

A telegram from Berlin says:--Advices received here from St. Petersburg represent that the Turks recovered Ardahan after the Russians had reduced it

MUKHTAR PAGUA SACRIFICED.

The Tagblatt, of Vienna, states that Mukhtar Pacha ins been diamissed from his command and will be court margialed for representing that he had equipped an army of 66,000 men, whereas he find only 30,000 at his disposal. Malversation on an enormous scale is said to have been discovered. PREPARED TO ADVANCE

A correspondent with the headquarters of Mukhtan Pasha before Erzeroum telegraphs on Wednesday: "The army is in readiness to begin an advance and cooperation has been arranged with the Turkish troops at present in front of Olti."

ROUMANIA'S DIFFICULTIES. Advices from Bucharest report that sixty Russian siege guns are expected at Kalafat to strengthen the patteries there. The Roumanian Ministry is in trouble over the paper currency project. They have been unable to get a quorum the past two days and have there ore consented to adjourn the debate. The Foreign Minister will ask for a credit of \$100,000 to give a fit ing reception to the Czar on his visit to Bucharest,

WHAT DELAYS THE RGYPTIANS? An Alexandria despatch says :- "The Egyptian trans port steamers have not yet started with the Egyptian contingent of troops for Tuckey. The strike of the English engineers, which at first delayed their departure, has been settled; but the Russian nan-of-war Petropaulovski, carrying twenty 9%-ton guns, is waiting for them in the Mediterranean." A despatch from Paris says Turkish tron-clads are expected at Alexandria on the 4th of June to escort the Egyptian transports. A telegram from Paris says it is agreed that the Abyssinian question shall be settled ecording to Gordon Pacha's propositions. GORTSCHAEOPP AND HIS WASTER.

A Paris correspondent says: - "According to a letter from Russia, emanating from a very trustworthy source, Prince Gortschakoff accompanies the Czar to Piocjesti solely to prevent Servin from being involved in the war. Gortschakoff fully estimates the capital importance of the attitude Servia is now attaining and does not wish to abandon this delicate question to purely military management. But there is certainly another motive for the Chancellor's rand seizure of Rustchuk and there propose pea atter a signal victory. Gortschakoff of course wishes be at the Emperor's side should occur, for if Russia accepts peace on the basis of the reforms prodosed by the Conference, she will probably wish to act in a thoroughly formal manper by placing the peace reforms under the protection of the signaturies of the protocol. Despite, nowever, what I have just said, the rumors of peace which people are pleased to circulate are at present altogether

The Times correspondent at Vienna says :- "The persecution of Midhat's adherents continues. Despite the banishments opposition to the Palace clique seems to increase, being strengthened by the party in the Ministry itself. The Grand Vizier seems to have arrived at the conviction that things could not go on much longer without leading to a serious crists. It is by no means certain that the Chamber would allow itself to is so strong that the majority appear inclined to follow the example of those who are too politic to resist it. The idea of declaring example of the Chamber en permanence is already mooted. The Sultan, what with the tear of the possible return of Midhat and on the other hand of a rising or an attemp against his person, seems quite scared and at loss

THE PEACE RUMORS. An Orsova despatch gives the following details concerning the peace rumors; -It is believed by many well informed people at Bucharest that the Russians are somewhat anxious to negotiate through Berlin for some arrangement that would obviate the necessity of crossing the Danube, naving convinced themselves that the enterprise is fraught with sacrifices, and that the result is altegether doubtful. It is certain that headquarters during the past lew days the tone has been auxious and even despondent. It is signifi-cant that corn contracts have been finally determined only ofor a very short period. It is the current impression that the Russians are spinning out the time, relying upon the chances of achieving great success in Asia. Some people go so far as to say they manifest a wish to remain content with the fall of Kars. They would then desire to keep what they had gained in Roumania until referces framed a treaty with Turkey. Those who are inclined to any credence in these reports maintain that the Rus sian military and financial resources are not equal to he achievement of the enterprise into which Russia

There is no enthusiasm in the Russian ranks. The new army organization is said not to work satisfactorily. To sum up, I may say that a talk of peace is certainly in the wind. It is said the Grand Duke Nicholas takes a pessimist view of the campaign. I have reported what I have been enabled to learn upon fair authority; that there is some basis or these statements I little doubt.

GLADSTONE IN STRMINGRAM. Mr. Gladstone arrived in Birmingham yesterday and received a great ovation. Business was suspended, At a meeting in the evening 30,000 persons were present. Mr. Gladstone made a speech which consisted of an eloquent attack on the Turkish government, but contained the same accusations as on former occasions. He justified popular agitation because the government pursued a zigzag policy and were always ready to revert to the policy of supporting Turkey popular pressure was withrawn. He d popular pressure was withrawn. He de, clared that the country entirely sided with the interal party. If the government disputed the fact, they should dissolve l'arliament to disprove it. At the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech a resolution was unanimously passed, amid great enthusiasm, declaring that a wise and honorable policy would be for England to use her influence to conjunction with he united authority of the great Powers to exact from Turkey effectual guarantees against maltreat ment and oppression of Christians. Mr. Gladstone's reception at the meeting was most enthusiastic. Upon his appearance on the platform the whole audience rose and cheered some minutes uninterruptedly.

THE GREATEST MEETING HE EVER ADDRESSED. The HERALD correspondent at Birmingham had an nterview with Mr. Gladstone after the meeting last sight. The great statesman was delighted with his reception, and said that the meeting was the greatest and most enthusiastic and ever addressed, and that his speech had called for a tremendous oratorical effort, which had well night proved too much for him. There were moments when he thought his voice was about to break down.

ENGLAND'S POLICY. In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

carried away in seven places, and all the traffic is again | Lord Elcho urged the government to prepare for the eventualities of the present war. Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, in reply said that, although the government maintains the forces on a peace footing, it had not overlooked any possible contingency.

GREECE AND THE WAR. It is announced from Paris that delegates from the Greek provinces of Turkey held a meeting at Athens on Wednesday night in favor of war. The Committee on National Defence has been called on to distribute

A new Ministry has been formed. It is constituted as follows:--M. Coumoundouros, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M Papamichalopoulos, Minister of the Interior; M. Condostavios, Minister of Justice; M. Sotiro-poulos, Minister of Finance; M. Notaras, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; M. Bouboulis, Minis ter of Marine; M. Petmezas, Minister of War.

MISCELLANZOUS WAR NOTES. The Vienna Fremdenblatt denies that any meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar has been projected. The Fremdenblatt also asserts that th President of the Turkish Chamber has recommended the recall of Midhat Pacha. The Montenegrin Minister, Radovics, is awaiting the Czar at Piolesti with a letter from Prince Nikita.

The Russian telegraphic agency reports that according to the latest news from Belgrade Servin has defint tively resolved to maintain strict neutrality.

The Paris Temps says the Russian reply to England will be dispatched to-day. The reply is said to be very conciliatory.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

THE RECENT DEBATE ON THE BELATIONS BE-TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN-SENOR COLLANTES DEFENDS THE ALFONSO

Full particulars have to day been received by mail of the interesting debate that took place lately in the Spaulsh Cortes in regard to the United States, to which telegraphic reference was recently made. Senor Gamozo attacked the foreign policy of the government and the late Minister of Foreign Affairs. Senor Calderon y Collantes replied in a speech of great carnestness and power. He stated that at the accession of the present government, between two and three years ago, the relations of Spain with the United were in an extremely critical condition, but dur ing that time all the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States had been satisfactorily settled, in-

ing that time all the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States had been satisfactorily settled, including pecuniary indemnification to the officers and crew of the Virginus, the prosecution of Burriel, the pardon of sundry Americans condemned to death for treason to Spain, the restitution of their confiscated property and the settlement of various other private claims, besides two great subjects which had been for many years fruitful sources of discord between the two countries—namely, the subject of extradition and, above all, that of the true construction of the treaty of 1795.

In regard to these points Señor Calderon said:—"The government, during my antimistration of the Department of State, had the glory of concluding with the United States a treaty of extradition, the best which exists in Europe, Moreover, the principal cause of all our complications with the United States continually charged the authorities was the construction of the treaty of 1795. The United States continually charged the authorities of Cuba with violating this treaty, so that every government of Spain was in daily terror of receiving information of some imprudent act of the Colonial authorities which would threaten war or involve the necessity of heavy indemnifications such as successive governments of Spain have had to pay. Now, the Minister who is addressing the Chamber has had the honor to sign a protecol aiready approved at Washington, in which this long standing controversy has been determined in a most satisfactory manner. I may therefore declare that never were the relations between the United States and Spain more cordial than they are at the present moment."

Señor Calderon y Collantes is at present Minister of Grace and Justice, and the foregoing declarations made by him were confirmed in the samo dobate by his successor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Señor Silvela. The speech was received by the Cortes with lively manifestations of approval. The protecto referred to was telegraphed in these despatches on

CANADIAN RAILWAY PROGRESS.

MONTREAL, May 31, 1877. The fluancial arrangements in the interest of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railroad and its connections with the Southern Road, which E. H. Goff has been negotiating, have terminated successfully. Hon. Lucius Robinson, of New York, purchased from Mr. Angus his interest in the railway, thereby becoming part owner with Mr. Goff. Mr. Robinson has been appointed general manager, in place of N. A. Smith, resigned. The contractors expect to have the road completed to West Furnham by August I. It there intersects with the Southeastern and Poseumpsic Road, thus completing the Montreal and Boston air line. The company will eventually complete the road through to the Providence line to connect with Portland and Ogdensburg. Lucius Robinson, of New York, purchased from Mr.

THE CHISOLM MASSACRE.

GENERAL CONDEMNATION OF THE CRIME-THE MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE AT-TORNEY GENERAL.

While official authorities here condemn in strong terms the Mississippi Chisolm massacre, they express their gratification that the act is denounced by democratic and republican newspapers everywhere thus showing the public abborrence of the crime. All the representatious on the subject have been re All the representations of the subject have been re-ferred to Attorney General Devens, who will examine the laws for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any authority for the federal courts to interfere. The secretary of State takes part in the investigation only from the fact heretofore stated, that the British authorities complain that one of the parties massacred was a British subject.

GEN. BUTLER'S LAND PURCHASE.

PURREO, Col., May 30, 1877. In press telegrams of to-day there appears a state-ment, made by General 15. F. Butler, to the effect that he neither owned nor expected to own an inch of land in Colora to In the records of Paeblo county appears a warranty deed from William Craig to Benjamin F. Butler for 71,038 acres of land, The deed is dated April 20, 1877, and there is no evidence to show that it is not lond fide. The consideration was \$30,000.

THE ELM STATION MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PERLADELPHIA, May 31, 1877.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, rendered at Ardmore to-day, in the case of Max Hugo Hoene, the young German murdered last fall at Eim Station, three miles form this city, is as follows:—"That Max Hugo Hoene came to his death, near Eim Station, between October 15 and November 25, from violent blows on the head from a person or persons unknown, and that Heinrich Wahlen, now confined in Kings County (Brooklyn) Pemtentiary was an accessory to the act."

WEST POINT GRADUATION.

Росопкекрыв, N. Y., Мау 31, 1877. the Board of Visitors have arrived. Ar. Single is expected to-morrow. The examination of the graduat ng class will commence at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Cadot Flipper, of Georgia, has a good stanning in the class, and will graduate with honora. He will be the first colored graduate in the history of the minitary academy. General Niel speaks of him as an honorable colored gentleman, deserving of success.

RAILEOAD NEWS

Maxents, Tenu., May 31, 1877. The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to-day adopted a resolution that in the even of their being unable to take up their share of the \$500,000 necessary to take up the State bonds the road is to be leased to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Is to be leased to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company for a term of twenty years, in the case of Morris Ketchum and others of New York and certain French and Swiss bondholders on petition to be made parties defendant in the suit of Withiam Butler Duncan et al. against the Mobile and Onio Railroad, Judge Trug, of the United States District Court, has overruled the motion. He has also denied a motion to restore Morris Ketchum as a trustee of said road. The potitioners were represented by Judge Hoadley, of Clucinnati, and Mr. Andrews, of New York.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31, 1877. In the case of The People vs. The Bond Street Sav-ings Bank, of New York, Justice Landon, has granted an order authorizing Willis S. Paine, receiver, to sell six lots on Willow street and Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, and premises on Chatham street, New York; also an order authorizing the receiver to bid to the extent of \$14.000 on certain other property to be sold. The orders were entered to day.

LIBEL INDICTMENTS REFUSED.

STOCKTON, Cal., May 30, 1877. The libel bills sought on complaint of Senator Se gent against the proprietors of the Chronick have been senored by the Grand Jury of this county.

From All Parts of the World.

HONORS TO MINISTER WASHBURNE

Political Excitement in France on the Increase.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

Germany Regards MacMahon's Cabinet with Suspicion.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] London, June 1, 1877.

The agitation of the public mind in France, cause by the manageres of the monarchical and clerical parties, continues to assume daily a more serious as pect, and the present condition of affairs recalls the last days of the Empire. There is a growing uneasiness among the republican masses the organs of the advanced republican party are speaking out with unpleasant frankness their views on the policy of MacMahon and his read tionary advisers. The government is seriously alarmed by these manifestations of popular anger, and are making every effort to ourb the violence of the repub lican press. It is not difficult to see that the repressive measures adopted against the press are more likely to deepon the resentment of the republicans and extend the area of discontent than to belo the government This, however, is a truth French statesmen have never been capable of appreciating. Instead of allowing public sentiment that full and free expression which in countries blest with constitutional govern ment acts as a safety valve the whole aim of the government of MacMahon is to repress every expression of dissent. There is every reason to tear that reactionary councils have obtained a complete ascendancy over the mind of the Marshal-President, and that his new Ministry is about to enter on the ro of a government de combat. What the result of such a policy may be no one can foresee. But there can be to longer any doubt that this adventurous policy has been determined on, for Minister Fortou has suspended from their functions the Mayor of Nemours and several mayors of the Department of the Jura for signing manifestoes of the Left. Measures will be taken against the Deputy Mayor of Belfort for the same

In order that there shall be no mistake as to the meaning of these measures the semi-official Français declared yesterday that Minister Forton intends to enforce the law forbidding private meetings of over a certain number of persons for the discussion of poli-

When we take this announcement in connection with the vigorous efforts being made to silence the press it is not unjust to assume that the new Cubinet means to act on the aggressive during the political campaign which is to decide whether France is to be governed by parliamentary methods or by a practical

The editor and manager of the Marseillaise has been scatenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 4,000f, for insulting President McMahon. A seillaise. THE GREMAN SPECTER.

While France is thus torn by internal divisions, thanks to the selfish intrigues of a discredited party. her watchful enemy is waiting for a good excuse to humiliate and, if possible, crush her beyond recovery. The anti-French party in Germany have not been slow to perceive the advantages be derived from attacking France while the angry passions of the two contending parties are aroused to such a pitch that they threaten to swallow up all sentiment of patriotism. It is well known that the German successes in the last war were not a little due to this political fanaticism, which is the bane

Yesterday's Berlin Post had another war article declaring that no confidence ought to be placed in the professions or intentions of the French Cabinet. and that hopes of peace rest chiefly on the prudence and sagacity of German statesmen. The article is full gives a circumstantial account. It says he recently ance to be nominally concluded against Russia and Germany, but in reality against Germany alone, while England would be left to don't single-handed with Russia in the East. The English Cabinet, however, seeing through this plot, it came to nothing.

M'MAHON WILL NOT RESIGN.

The Monitour publishes an article repeating its reent declaration that President MacMahon would not resign. The article concludes as follows:-"In one case only could the Marshal be led to entertain the idea of resigning-namely, if he found himself opposed by both chambers-but, as regards the Senate, this is hypothesis which need not be discussed at present."

ITALY ALARMED.

The Italians are seriously slarined at the turn affairs have taken in France, seeing in the late change in the Cabinet a triumph of ultramontanism. It is naturally thought that the intrigues of the clergy in Italy wil be encouraged by the success obtained in France, and the republican party in self-defence will be obliged to organize an anti-clerical crusade. An important meeting was held in Rome yesterday, at the Apollo Theatre, under the auspices of the republican party. It was numerously attended, and resolutions wer adopted condemning the intrigues of the clergy. THE PAPAL SEE.

A despatch from Rome says it is stated that a large portion of the \$600,000 which the Pope stready received from pligrims has been remitted to London and deposited to provide against the needs of the Holy See while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and for the first requirements of Plus' suc-

HONORS TO RE WASHRURNE. The HERALD correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the tarewell banquet given by the French Agricultural Society to Mr. Washburne was very brilliant affair. There were present large number of persons distinguished in politics and literature, who vied with each other in doing honor to the American Minister. The speakers dwelt on the friendship and sympathy which had always existed between France and America. and paid high tribute to the progressive spirit of the American people, During the even-ing M. Drouyn de L'Huys announced that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, would henceforth represent the Agricultural Society of France the United States, Mr. Washburne thankfully accepted this duty, and expressed gratitude for the kindly manifestation made in his regard. He hoped the friendship between France and the United States would subsist as long as the two nations existed, and concluded with the best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of France.

A Paris telegram says Señor Ruiz Zorilla has been expelled from France at the request of the Spanish government, who accuse him or plotting against the peace of the country.

RILIND BY LIGHTNING.

A Catholic church in Wieschen, Grand Duchy of Posen, was struck by lightning on Sunday during service. Six persons were killed and about seventy seriously injured. LONDON PAILURES.

On the Stock Exchange there have been eight failures of "bear" speculators appounced during the pending settlement. THE OTHER OF ROLLAND A despatch from Paris says the Queen of Holland is

The Queen has inquired about the health of Mme.

as yet pronounced out of danger, but her advance oward recovery is cheering

A correspondent telegraphs from Paris that the questions raised by the German residents in Cuba have been arranged to the satisfaction of both Spain and Germany.

A TIDAL WAVE.

EFFECT OF THE SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE AT HAWAII-IMMENSE RISE OF THE BEA-FIVE LIVES LOST AND VALUABLE PROPERTY DE-STROYED -- BRILLIANT DISPLAY FROM A VOL-

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1977.

By the arrival of the steamship City of Sydney we have an account from the Honolulu Advertiser of the great tidal wave of May 10. It appears to have occurred simultaneously all over the group. Kahauli, on the island of Maut, at first unusual subsidence of the sea was noticed about a quarter before five o'clock in the morning. An observer in this town, who was near the harbor and saw reefs exposed, places the occurrence at exactly the same time. J. J. Porter, of Hilo, Hawaii, fixes the moment that the wave which overwhelme the viliage of Waiakea at precisely the same time, and the statement of Captain Smithers, of the whating bark Pacific, which was lying at the time at Hilo Bay, cor

CHANGES IN THE WATER MARKS. The difference between the highest and lowest water narks at various localities we ascertained to be as

At Hilo, on the east side of Hawah, 36 feet; at Kenla. keakua Bay, on the west side of Hawaii, 30 feet; at Kawaihac, on the west side of Hawaii, five feat; at Kahului, on the north side of Maui, twenty-two feet; at Labon, on the south side of Maul, twenty-two fect; at Lahaina, or the south side of Mani, twelve feet; at Honolulu, on the south side of Onhu Island, four feet ten suches, and at Nawiliwill, on the southeast side of Kanai, three feet. In some cases the difference in the height of the wave may be accounted for by the configuration of the coast and the outlying reefs.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

The following is an account of the disaster at hilo

rom an eye-witness: --HILO. May 11, 1877

from an eye-witness;—

To W. O. Parks:—

Dear Sir.—We have had a great disaster at Hilo. On Thursday morning, the loth inst., about four o'clock, the sea in the bay was seen to rise and fall in an unusual manner, and at five o'clock it swept in in a mighty wave, washing up and into nearly all the stores in the front of the town, carrying off a great deal of immer and all the stone wall of the Makai wharf. The perpendicular height of the wave has since been ascertained by a levelling tube to have been 12 feet 3 inches above the ordinary low water mark. At Waiskoa the damage was frightful. Every house within 100 yards of the water was swept away. The steamboat wharf and storehouse, Spencer's storehouse, the bridge across the stream and all the dwelling houses were swept away in an instant, and now lie a mass of ruins far inland.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Five lives were lost and a number of people were bruised and had limbs broken. The body of a woman was found by boats of Hooill. The boats of the American whateship Pacific, Captain Smithers, lying in the harbor, picked up six people who were swimming for their lives in the bay. The Pacific was lying in four fathoms of water, but she grounded when the sea receded and then would be whirled round and round as the sea came in again. All expected to see her drag ashore.

ALTERNATE HISK AND FALL.

The sea came in again. All expected to see a shore, ashore.

ALTERNATE RISK AND FALL.

The sea continued to rise and fall all day. I timed one of the tides in the morning about seven o clock, and from its lowest ebb to its flood was only about four minutes. It rose about fourteen feet perpendicular height in that time. In the alternoon in the space of one hour the sea rose and feil three times, with a height above high tide level of ten and a half feet each time. The waves at Wanken must have had a perpendicular height of sixteen feet to have taken the bridge and whart where they now lie. The water swept completely over Coconnus Island, and the hospital there has disappeared. Yours, in heate,

The Volcano of Kilouea has been unusually active of ate. A steamer arriving at Hilo on Wednesday, May 2, reports that as she passed down the coast on the following night the light of the crater was unusually brilliant. On Friday, at a quarter to three o'clock P. M., several pretty severe earthquake shocks were felt, followed a few minutes later by a jet of lava thrown up from the floor of the crater near the east bank through a crack which evidently been made by the earthquake. The lava continued to spout at this place, gradually ascending a steep bluff to its summit, then moving along the isth mus and connecting the large crater with the smaller one of Kilaneaki, down into the pit of which the lava ran. This continued for six hours, the lava being thrown up in numerous jets along the line at differen heights, at times reaching 100 feet.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY. Frequently there would be at least fifty of these jets at once, making a magnificent display. The locality of this eruption and its general characteristics appear to simultaneously with the appearance of these free hose of old South Lake were suddenly extinguished, and for two days following no fires were seen on Kilona.

AUSTRALASIA.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF CELESTIALS-POLITICAL FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1877.
The steamship City of Sydney brings the following intelligence from Australasia:-The Parliament of Victoria has been dissolved and the elections are proceeding. The contest between the two great political parties is very severe.

NEW BOOTH WALES. After a month's recess for the election of the new nembers the Parliament of New South Wales again mer on the 24th of April, when the Ministers, all of whom had been re-elected, took the oath of allegiance and assumed the conduct of public business.

QUEENSLAND The colony of Queensland is much disturbed by the arrival of large numbers of Chinese, the citizens

dreading the introduction of smallpox. Steamers from Hong Kong are being strictly quargreat opposition has been offered by masters of vessels o the measures taken by the government. The quarantine regulations are acting as a check on Chinese

mmigration. A SAD SUICIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31, 1877. The suicide of Hon, Elisha Watson, of Wakefield, this morning, has caused a profound sensation in that section of the State, where he was universally respected. His body was found in a salt pond, where the water is only four feet deep. Mr. Watson was abou sixty-five years of age. In early life he was an active politician, and represented North Kingston for many years in both houses of the Legislature. He was quite wealthy. The cause of the rash act is a mystery to his immediate friends. He was one of the foremost men in Washington county, R. I.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

BOSTON, May 31, 1877. The American Missionary Association held its annual meeting to-day. The amount received for the year 1870 was \$264,709. The association has 57 missionaries, 46 of whom are in the South, and 193 terchers. Churches in the South, 56; among the Indians, 2, and 3,935; among the Indians. 39, and in foreign fields, 647. Total number of Sabbath school scholars, 7,930; schools in the South, 27; among the Chinese, 13; among the ladians, 5; in foreign fields, 8, 7otal, 55, Papils in the South, 6175; among the Chinese, 1,536; among the Indians, 153, and in foreign fields, 505. There are 79,000 scholars in the South being taught by former pupils of the association. in foreign fields, 6, Church members in the South

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Congressmen George B. Loring, of Massachusetts.

and H. W. Blair, of New Hampsbire; Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and General John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue. Adjuant General James A. Countugham, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nichoias. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon. Major James M. Moore, United States Army, is at the Windsor. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan. F. Denys, of the British Legation at Washington, and Adna Anderson. of Chicago, are at the Everett. Jacob fome, of Maryland, is at the Astor. Judge L. B. Bradley, of New Haven, Js at the New York. A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Titions, and received an answer that she could not be | Albemarie.

MURDEROUS MORMONS.

Two Attempts to Assassinate the Herald Correspondent

MISCREANTS LURKING BEHIND A TREE.

The Intended Victim Saved by the Speed of His Horse.

MIDDAY DOMICILIARY VISIT.

A Proffered Paper Supplemented by a Blow with a Knife.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 31, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Last Saturday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, I, who am acting here as your correspondent, was returning to my hotel alone in a buggy from a drive. When four blocks east from the Lion House I was fired upon by a miscreant who had posted himself behind a tree about fity feet away, on a cross street. The speed of my horses doubtless saved my life. Before L could turn my assallant fied.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

This attempt at assassination was supplemented by another bolder one to-day. While sitting alone in my room writing a knock came at the door. It was opened by a man strongly resembling the one who fired the pistol on the previous night. He held his hat and a paper in his left hand, and while bowing rested his right hand on the bosom of his coat, which was closely buttoned. He asked my name. Being answered, he then extended the paper saying, "Here is an affidavit which interests you."

STRIKING WITH A KNIFE.

He stood at a distance of some four feet, Reaching out with my right hand to receive the paper which he offered with his left. suddenly withdrew it, at the same time he advanced, and pulling a short knife from his bosom struck me a heavy blow on the left breast, saying, "Take that, you son of a bitch."

THE CORRESPONDENT'S NARROW ESCAPE. Unprepared for such an assault I was knocked behind a table. The man instantly made his exit, supposing, no doubt, that ne had blood-atoned his victim.

The point of the knife passed through a post and two photographs on pasteboard and glanced off from a suspended buckle against which it struck and which is badly bent by the blow. Happily the only

injury is a sore rib. The man guilty of these two assaults has not been identified or apprehended. The cause of them can only be conjectured. It will certainly not be ascribed by Mormon journals here to a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of J. B. STILLSON. Latter Day Saints.

-FOOD CURE MEANS THE SCIENTIFIC AP. dication of food to relieve mental and physical debility, BLANCHARD POOD CURE COMPANY, 27 Union square A.—HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AT LOWEST prices. P. ERNENWEIN, 14* Nassan at, near *Spruce.

A \$3 HAT, \$1 90.—PEARL CASSIMERES AND STRAW HATS; wholesale prices. 15 New Church st. upstairs

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For the convenience of the uptown public we have opened a branch office for receipt of orders at 185 5th av., corner Broadway and 23d st. Storeoptican Building).
ONE DOLLAR FOR THE CHOICE OF a militon dollars worth of Goods.
Enermous servince of tiotd and Silver Watches, Silverware and Fancy troods of every desirable description. Over a worth of increbandance ordered to be sold on the general average plan at the "Centre."

wor h of merchandase oriered to be sold on the general average plan at the "Centre."

According to this novel system of selling goods at the general average plan, it brings the most valuable article to the purchasers at the same price as those of less coast; at the same time the importers and manufacturers who have concentrated their norphus stock at the "Centre" make a general average of the loss, so that those who furnish the most expensive articles only loss proportionately with those who furnish the lower price ones, The system of selling goods on the general average plan was inaugurated in London, by the merchants, many years since, and is still conducted there who most expensive articles only hose proportionately with those who furnish the lower price ones, The system of the listave of the Cinted States that it has become necessary for our merchants to make such enormous sacrifices on their stock in order to raise mosey. The sale of goods will continue at the "Centre" daily from 9A. M. to 10 P. M., until the combination have reduced their stock to the demands of the combination have reduced their stock to the demands of the continue will find it convenient and simple.

Orders for the entire stock of goods in the various department is are sealed, separately, and thoroughly mixed; then they are placed in the casher's department, for sale at \$1 each in such a way that even he does not know what the order calls for whom he described in the store for \$1. When the order is measurement and ample brighted in the store for \$1. When the order is receives, simply break the seal and present it to the clerk of the department designates, then he will deliver to you any article you may solect in that department it is the order and AFrandavay.

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Good wearing.

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FERRIS A 50N, 51 Nassan at, west side. THE BEST RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD.—
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Virginia, hand made, by wood fire, very soft and cleans
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